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VAL WELCOME — President Shengri of Nigeria waves in London as he inspects the honor guard.

Thatcher Margin Cut in Voting on Budget

From Agency Dispatches LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has passed Monday night's budget by a narrow margin...

More Strikes

While Civil Service unions, to block government anti-pay curbs, said they are up strikes this week...

Reagan's '82 Spending Estimate Disputed as \$25 Billion Too Low

By Helen Dewar Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Congress has received jarring news from its budget experts...

dictated in preliminary votes that they would go along with cuts of the magnitude Mr. Reagan has proposed...

White House budget director David A. Stockman was assailed in a House subcommittee for cutting the budgets of the Federal Trade and Consumer Product Safety commissions...

White House Shifts On Salvador Again

By Lou Cannon Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has changed administration signals again on El Salvador, disowning an earlier suggestion that the press was exaggerating the importance of the story.

as John A. Bushnell, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. On Monday, the White House dissociated itself entirely from Mr. Bushnell's complaint...



Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski gave a press conference Tuesday before meeting with a Solidarity delegation.

Solidarity Suspends Strike Call In Radom

By Brian Mooney Reuters

WARSAW — Independent trade union leaders Tuesday night suspended all threats of further strikes in the industrial city of Radom...

Bazargan Ex-Deputy Tried as Collaborator

By Bernd Debusmann Reuters

TEHRAN — Former Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam went before an Islamic revolutionary court at Evin Prison on Tuesday for trial on charges including collaboration with the CIA.

dropped from Iran's Supreme Defense Council under the ayatollah's plan for ending strife among Iranian leaders.

Whole Division In a reference to the 45 U.S. advisers that have been sent to El Salvador, Mr. Bushnell said...

On Monday the ayatollah set out a 10-point plan for ending a bitter dispute between President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the fundamentalist Islamic party...

Mr. Entezam, 47, was deputy premier and official spokesman of the government headed by Mehdi Bazargan, Iran's first administration after the revolution two years ago.

At the start of the 6-month-old war with Iraq, the defense council, which is headed by Mr. Bani-Sadr, handled foreign affairs in addition to the war...



Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, center, held a brief meeting with Justice Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, left, and the ruling coalition's president, Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, before entering the Cortes where the debate was taking place on the draft divorce law.

Spain Ruling Coalition Faces Unity Test As Cortes Begins Debating Divorce Bill

MADRID — Spain's ruling center coalition Tuesday faced the first major test of its unity since the unsuccessful military coup last month as the Cortes began debating a controversial divorce bill.

draft began to show again last week. The coalition's executive committee met until late Monday night to try to reach an agreement between the rival factions...

Amendments Planned The debate was expected to last through to next week. The leftist opposition, which favors even more liberal divorce proceedings...

Spain and Ireland are now the only major countries in Europe without a divorce law. In a poll published in Spain last month, 65 percent of those questioned favored legalizing divorce while 34 percent were opposed.

Wife of an Assad foe Killed in W. Germany AACHEN, West Germany — Two gunmen killed Banan el-Attar, the wife of a leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, a Syrian group opposed to President Hafez al-Assad...

They were exchanged Saturday for the 101 passengers and crew members who were held hostage aboard a Boeing 720-B jetliner for 13 days in Kabul and Damascus by three heavily armed opponents of Pakistan's military regime.

Hijack Aftermath Leaves Syrians to Deal With Ex-Prisoners, Suspected Criminals

By Steve K. Hindy The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — The hijacking of the Pakistani airliner is over for most of the hostages but not for Syria. It is left with a group of Pakistanis who did not want to leave home...

in New York on charges that he was a member of a ring smuggling heroin and hashish oil into the United States. The State Department revoked his passport and...

of the Canadian government, it tentatively identified him as an escaped convict named Lawrence Lome, who escaped from Canada in 1976 while serving a seven-year prison sentence for importing drugs.

to Islamabad, meanwhile, a Pakistani official claimed that the Soviet-installed Afghan government tried to force Pakistan to grant it official recognition while the plane was held at the Kabul airport.

Another freed hostage who passed himself off as Lawrence C. Mangum of New York was arrested by Syrian police at the request of the Canadian government.

Neither the United States nor Canada has an extradition treaty with Syria, but officials in Washington and Ottawa expected the Syrian government to cooperate in sending the men home.

Held for 13 Days They were exchanged Saturday for the 101 passengers and crew members who were held hostage aboard a Boeing 720-B jetliner for 13 days in Kabul and Damascus by three heavily armed opponents of Pakistan's military regime.

INSIDE New Amity If you leave out the British Embassy and a chic shop or two on the Faubourg St. Honoré, the American Embassy is virtually check by jowl with Ellysee Palace...

Russia Rejects Charges WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Soviet Embassy spokesman Tuesday rejected as false U.S. charges that the Kremlin was partly responsible in the hijacking.

Social Peace

Mr. Rakowski negotiated late into the night with the Solidarity representatives from Radom, who have already forced the removal of three senior local officials blamed by the union for their role in the suppression of 1976 food-price riots in Radom.

Foreign Observers Mr. Rakowski added that foreign observers were increasingly amazed at Poland's inability to restore harmony. He said that the country's allies had the right to ask whether the economic situation strengthened or weakened the East Bloc.

Anti-Jewish Feeling Gen. Moczars was the second Politburo member to dissociate himself publicly from what has been described as a resurgence of anti-Jewish feeling in Poland.

Historical Parallels MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek said Tuesday that there are "historical parallels" between the current situation in Poland and the 1968 upheaval in his country.

Retire at 65? The dream of retirement at age 65, which has sustained working Americans for a half century and more, is fading under the implacable pressure of economic and social trends that appear to be irreversible.

Tomorrow Retire at 65? The dream of retirement at age 65, which has sustained working Americans for a half century and more, is fading under the implacable pressure of economic and social trends that appear to be irreversible.



Naples police leading arrested job seekers away after a clash at an employment office.

300 Job Seekers Clash With Police in Naples

The Associated Press
NAPLES — About 300 jobless Neapolitans clashed with riot police in the local employment office Tuesday in renewed violence triggered by disputes over earthquake relief efforts. Police said that 106 persons were arrested during the riot and later charged with "seditious gathering," illegal takeover of a public place, resisting police and causing damage to public property. Seventeen persons, 14 of them policemen, were injured in the clashes that broke out when dozens of riot policemen moved into the office at a union headquarters to evict the protesters at the request of union officials. According to police, members of the radical Association of Organized Jobless took over the

union center to protest delays in procuring employment promised as part of a reconstruction plan of Naples, which was damaged by an earthquake in November. Police said that the headquarters suffered extensive damage. Last week, a group of unemployed persons demanding immediate government action burned several city buses and cars.

Pakistan Sees New U.S. Attitude Resulting in Major Outlay of Aid

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
ISLAMABAD — Pakistan's martial-law government appears likely to get a far bigger bundle of U.S. aid from a more sympathetic Reagan administration than the \$400-million offer from Jimmy Carter that President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq rudely rejected as "petit bourgeois" last year.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel Jr., fresh from a month of consultations in Washington, informed Gen. Zia during the week-end that what has been widely assumed is Islamabad since inauguration Day — that the new administration wants to revitalize the United States' formerly close ties with Pakistan with a large aid program as part of the overall beefing up of security in the Gulf region.

According to informed sources here, Mr. Reagan's interest in Pakistan is being accepted far more readily by its military rulers than was Mr. Carter's because of the new president's long-standing tough anti-Communist stance, which is being applauded for having survived the transformation from campaign rhetoric to government policy.

Moreover, Mr. Reagan, unlike Mr. Carter, is seen as being willing to put money where his mouth is by increasing military spending while cutting the budget everywhere else.

There's a new attitude in Washington," said a senior Pakistani diplomat.

What is needed But there are still many problems, including the dollar and cent amount of U.S. aid. Unofficially, Pakistani sources talk about more than \$2 billion needed to modernize the country's antiquated armed forces, while some well-informed American analysts expect the U.S. aid package to be about half that amount, spread over two or three years.

There is also some question whether the aid will be military or economic tied to Pakistan's security. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has suggested that the United States could best help Pakistan with massive economic aid and an ending of the ban on arms purchases imposed because of Washington's belief, denied here, that the Zia government has embarked on a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

But even if the United States opened its arms warehouses, there is still the question of where Pakistan, which has little in the way of foreign reserves, could get the cash to make purchases.

The controlled press carried stories last week suggesting that Saudi Arabia, Pakistan's oil-rich Islamic brother, would pick up the tab for arms purchases from the United States and other Western powers. But such long-expected Saudi aid has not yet materialized, according to diplomatic sources.

Discussions in U.S.

The review process on this and a host of other questions is still going on in Washington. "It's like peeling an onion," said one diplomat involved in the discussions between State Department experts and the Reagan administration as they try to determine what U.S. policy toward Pakistan is changed.

The simple notion of renewing U.S. ties with Pakistan has led to other questions: What about the lack of public support for Gen. Zia's admittedly unrepresentative military government? Does its fragility mean the United States will be perceived as propping up another shak? What about human rights violations in Pakistan involving the jailing of political figures? How will arming Pakistan affect U.S. relations with India. Will allowing Pakistan to buy arms undercut Washington's stand against nuclear proliferation?

At least one of those questions appears to have been decided in Pakistan's favor, and that decision is believed to have been coaxed in Gen. Zia.

According to diplomats, the United States, while trying to maintain strong and good relations with India, will not allow New Delhi's opposition to control the

amount and type of aid Pakistan gets.

That is an extremely important point for Pakistan, which feels that Washington has been unfaithful to it, an ally, while heading over backward to accommodate India, which receives the bulk of its arms from the Soviet Union.

Soviet Threat

Nonetheless, it appears that great problems still remain to be solved. Pakistan, for instance, insists that it needs a high enough level of aid and security to counter the threat of 85,000 Soviet troops on the other side of its 1,200-mile border with Afghanistan.

Pakistan asked last year that its 1969 security agreement with the United States be converted into a full-fledged treaty, and it remains unclear whether Gen. Zia still wants that change. But it appears likely that he wants some greater security blanket that promises help in case of a Soviet attack across that Afghan border, and perhaps even in case of another war with India.

That extra measure of security is

going to be needed to deter Soviet attack if the Reagan administration goes ahead with its latest suggestion — a willingness to supply weapons to Afghan rebels, many of whom have bases in Pakistan's frontier capital of Peshawar.

The Soviet threat is seen as real here; there were 300 Soviet border violations counted by Pakistan last year. Nonetheless, Pakistan sees itself as the plug in the soft underbelly of the new U.S. effort to contain Soviet expansionism toward the Gulf.

More UN Food Aid Planned

ROME (Reuters) — The United Nations World Food Program (WFP) said Tuesday it would give further emergency food aid worth \$24.2 million to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The grant raises to \$64 million the value of WFP emergency aid since the influx began in late 1979. The UN said last week the number of Afghans in Pakistan had risen to 1.7 million, making it the world's largest refugee problem.

Former Bazargan Deputy Tried as CIA Collaborator

(Continued from Page 1)

The CIA with the objective of pushing the Iranian revolution toward compromise and providing an enemy with information on the weaknesses of the revolution and the government of Iran.

Opposing the foundation of the revolution by announcing to enemy agents his anxiety over the influence of religion in politics, considered evidence of waging war against Islamic ideology and the Koran.

Conspiring with the agents of the "expansionist" United States with the aim of destroying revolutionary institutions and reaching a compromise with the enemy.

Preparing the ground for dissolving the assembly that drafted the Islamic constitution.

Mr. Bazargan told the four-member tribunal that the charges were based on contacts with U.S. officials that he denied and undertaken with the permission of or at the request of the government.

None of these [charges] were secret... or treacherous acts," he said. "All were official and authorized."

Mr. Bazargan, now a member of the Majlis, was the only witness at the 2 1/2-hour opening session of the trial, which is expected to continue later this month after celebrations marking the Iranian New Year.

Mr. Entezam was appointed Iran's ambassador to Sweden shortly before the Bazargan government stepped down. He was arrested at the Tehran airport on return from Stockholm on Dec. 19, 1979.

Asylum Request Withdrawn

ANKARA (Reuters) — An Iranian colonel hijacked an Iranian military plane to Turkey and has requested asylum, official sources confirmed Tuesday. Turkish military authorities were considering whether to grant the request.

The sources said the C-47 transport plane and its crew of 10 were allowed to return to Iran on Tuesday. The plane arrived Monday in the remote eastern city of Van. The sources said the crew told Turkish military law authorities that the colonel, who was not identified, had forced them to cross the border.

The colonel, who was accompanied by his wife, remained in Van while the Ankara government considered his request. The sources said the issue was sensitive because military authorities did not want to jeopardize relations with Iran, one of Turkey's main oil suppliers.

4 Terrorists End Hunger Strike in West Berlin Jail

BERLIN — Four convicted terrorists have ended a six-week hunger strike in a West Berlin jail after promises of better conditions, officials said Tuesday.

City Justice Senator Gerhard Meyer agreed to the removal of glass partitions between the prisoners and private visitors on condition that the visitors submit to body searches before and after visits, the officials said.

Till Meyer, Ralf Reinders, Ronald Fritsch and Klaus Viehmann, members of the June 2 Movement, which has links with the Baader-Meinhof group, started their protest Feb. 2, the date other convicted West German terrorists in several German and Swiss prisons went on hunger strike.

Five women in the same top-security wing of the West Berlin jail were still on hunger strike while trying to negotiate other improvements, the officials said. They said the women were under intensive medical supervision but that forced feeding had not yet been necessary.

Former Bazargan Deputy Tried as CIA Collaborator

The tribunal, headed by religious Judge Mohammad Ghilani, included the prosecutor generally representative and two lawyers acting as legal advisers. There was no lawyer representing Mr. Entezam, and Judge Ghilani told him that he needed no defense attorney because Mr. Bazargan has spoken on his behalf.

Explaining why his government had had contacts with U.S. officials after the revolution, the former premier said his administration had lacked the personnel and equipment for effective counterintelligence at a time when foreign agents were active.

Therefore [we] decided to tell the Soviet ambassador that, as the envoy of a government that called itself a supporter and defender of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he should cooperate and inform us of what his rival, the United States, was doing," Mr. Bazargan told the court. "We said the same thing to the U.S. ambassador... If this is considered crime or treason, I should be held responsible, not him [Mr. Entezam]."

Mr. Entezam said the Russians did not cooperate but the Americans came up with useful information about Iraqi troop movements and the situation in Afghanistan. "This was not espionage," he said. "On the contrary, we were benefiting. Contacting foreigners does not always mean espionage."

The prosecutor general's representative said Mr. Entezam had told U.S. Embassy officials that the Bazargan government was weak and unable to control "official systems," a reference to revolutionary committees. The court was also told that Mr. Entezam had repeated contacts with a man identified as "Cotton" and described as a U.S. agent.

The accusations focused on Mr. Entezam's efforts to normalize relations between the United States and Iran. There were few concrete details of his alleged passing of information to the CIA.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Giscard's Statement on Diamonds Chalked

The Associated Press

PARIS — A telegram published in Wednesday's edition of a French weekly challenged President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's statement that gifts of diamonds given to him by deposed dictator Jean Bokassa of what was called the Central African Empire had been the bulk of the proceeds donated to the Red Cross in the African Republic.

"I regret to inform you that since my election as president of France in Central Africa, I have never received any donation from the president of France," read the telegram sent by Roth Kollman, Canadian Enchanter.

The Elysee Palace declined all comment on the report, as it has with similar news stories on the diamond affair. In a television interview opening his re-election campaign last week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had said that the controversial gifts of diamonds had been held at the Elysee until their recent sale. He did not specify when the diamonds were to whom or for what price.

Rogers Says NATO Needs Neutron Bombs

United Press International

TURIN — Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, military commander of NATO, said in an interview published Tuesday that the Soviet Union seeks world domination and that NATO needs neutron bombs and other chemical warfare weapons to stop it.

"I believe we have to reduce a Soviet plan toward the final of that is, the domination of the world," Gen. Rogers told the Turin paper La Stampa. He cited Moscow's move into Afghanistan, its might in the oil-producing Gulf region and its alleged super international terrorism.

Gen. Rogers said the Soviet Union has surpassed or is about to pass NATO in major weapons capabilities. He described "enhanced neutron bombs" — neutron bombs — as the most efficient means of balancing military power in Europe.

Cranston Says Iraq, Pakistan Work on A- Bomb

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Democratic whip, Alan Cranston, said Tuesday that Iraq is conducting a crude atomic program, and that Pakistan will likely be able to make nuclear weapons in the end of next year.

Sen. Cranston said in a speech that "there is no evidence that a bomb design has been done in Iraq." But he said authoritative officials have told him "a weapons capability is clearly the objective, Iraqis are pursuing" because Iraq has no program for peaceful nuclear energy.

Pakistan, Sen. Cranston said, "will most likely have the capability to fabricate a number of nuclear weapons by the end of 1982." He said French and Italian companies in particular are supplying the Iraqi program. He said a strong argument can be made for limiting U.S. nuclear trade with those two countries until they curb access to Iraq.

Zimbabwe Cancels Elections in Troubled

Reuters

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe government has canceled election preparations in Bulawayo because it fears that they could further unrest in the area.

Local government minister Edson Zvobgo announced the decision Monday night in Bulawayo, which was the scene of major fighting last month in which 300 persons were killed. The election had been scheduled for March 28-29. The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has blamed much of the unrest on former guerrilla Joshua Nkomo, who was Mr. Mugabe's ally in the seven-year war against the black rule.

EEC Ministers to Reopen Stalled Fishing Talks

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community agreed Tuesday at West German insistence to reopen negotiations on a proposed EEC fishing policy, despite predictions that they had little chance of progress.

Talks on the proposals have been stalled for months and threatened a bilateral agreement on fishing between the EEC and the United Kingdom, which is of vital interest to West Germany.

The talks have been stalled over French demands for fishing rights in the British coast, which Britain rejects. The proposed EEC fishing policy would include a threshold price for imports as well as a market price.

Reagan Spending Estimate Termed \$25 Billion Low

(Continued from Page 1)

ended the cuts on the grounds that the agencies had been guilty of "self-aggrandizement."

The first day of deliberations was devoted to the economic assumptions underlying the proposed Reagan cuts, and, although the Congressional Budget Office forecast was not discussed at the committee meeting, Democrats pounced on it as a storm signal.

Reagan Spending Estimate Termed \$25 Billion Low

tests of Mr. Reagan's proposed social programs, and showed that the Reagan recommendations have powerful momentum on Capitol Hill. The cuts on Monday were not final; they were estimates of the extent to which the panels will report to legislation cutting outlays. But a pattern was unmistakable.

With Republicans voting in a bloc, the Finance Committee crushed a series of Democratic efforts to moderate Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts. Then it unanimously approved his request that Social Security, unemployment insurance, Medicare and Medicaid be slashed \$9.3 billion in fiscal 1982.

The House Social Security Committee acted without a Democratic vote. The committee's Democratic members expressed their disapproval by voting in a noisy, by-voice, to reconvene the session, not necessarily with Mr. Reagan's approval.

The figure is \$2 billion more than Mr. Reagan requested, an addition proposed by Rep. A. James Broyhill, a symbol of the cuts will be as large as Reagan wants, the subcommittee retains the right to make the cuts places that it will designate later in the session, not necessarily with Mr. Reagan's approval.

TWA to Cut Far On U.S. Flights

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move to stimulate its sluggish passenger traffic, Trans World Lines has announced that its trip coach and economy fares would be cut to a maximum of \$298 from \$315 by May 31.

The fares, announced Monday, represent reductions of up to 10 percent on regular coach seats up to 50 percent on "super seats" fares for flights of more than 1,000 miles. First class fares were not affected. The fare will cover all routes except between California and California.

The move may be the first general industry rollback because of lagging passenger traffic, spokesman for American Airlines said Monday that the fare would match TWA's price reductions "on routes that are competitive," and Air Florida announced Sunday that it was cutting morning fares from New York to Miami and its evening flight from Miami to New York to \$99.

White House Shifts Again on El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

appropriations subcommittee approved his plan to grant El Salvador \$5 million in military sales credits.

At his daily White House briefing, Mr. Brady said that the president still thinks the Salvadoran issue is very important, and that Mr. Reagan does not think the story has been overemphasized by the press.

Mr. Brady said his intention in speaking was not to criticize Mr. Bushnell. Other high White House officials generally agreed with this, but also expressed approval of what Mr. Brady had said.

Last week, deputy White House press secretary Karna Small referred reporters who asked about El Salvador to the Bushnell briefing, which was presumed to be set up after consultation with White House officials. Mr. Brady said Monday that the briefing was not initiated by the White House, as far as he knew.

Also Monday, in a rare give-and-take session over budget proposals, Mr. Reagan answered questions for half an hour from women members of both parties after a

U.S. Equipment Used in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — A field commander said Tuesday that Salvadoran troops have been equipped with U.S. M-16 rifles.

200 Tremors Jolt Etna

CATANIA, Sicily — Unusually strong tremors — 200 of them in 48 hours — jolted the northeastern slopes of Mount Etna on Tuesday, and experts predicted that a major eruption might follow.

EEC Aid Resumed

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Economic Community aid to El Salvador, frozen last month at the request of the Reagan administration, was resumed Tuesday by the EEC Commission, officials said.

The commission, with the backing of all 10 member states, agreed that the International Red Cross should receive \$470,000 to buy food and medical supplies, and will send maize, rice, milk powder and butter oil worth a further \$600,000 to the needy in El Salvador.

Sakharov Seen In Film Shown On Swedish TV

STOCKHOLM — Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet scientist and human rights activist who was sent into internal exile last year, has appeared on Swedish television in a film taken secretly and smuggled here.

In the film shown Monday, Mr. Sakharov, sitting by a decorated Christmas tree, expressed his "immense gratitude for the campaign in the West" supporting himself and other persecuted scientists in the Soviet Union. Mr. Sakharov won the 1975 Nobel Prize for peace for his efforts on behalf of human rights.

"All I and they have done is to speak up for human rights," Mr. Sakharov said in his first filmed appearance since he was isolated in the city of Gorky in January, last year.

He emphasized the great importance of continued monitoring in the West of imprisoned or exiled dissidents, and appealed for unflinching support in the fight for human rights.

"Only one copy of the film exists, and it reached us through secret and complex routes from the Soviet Union," said reporter Stig Fredriksson on the news program Aktuel.

Lagos Harbor Pirates Become Increasingly Daring

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

LAGOS — Piracy in the harbor here, for years a petty annoyance, has reached such an outrageous level that shipping agents representing lines from the United States, Europe and the Far East are concerned that their maritime unions might boycott the port.

One ship was attacked 12 times in a five-day period recently. The port, one of the busiest in Africa, never has fewer than 50 ships at anchor at one time, and it is estimated that every freighter that has called here regularly in the last few years has been attacked at least once.

Grappling Hooks

The European Economic Community has formally protested the lawlessness to the Nigerian Foreign Ministry. The Netherlands recently protested twice in two weeks. And when the shipping trade group of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry asked the police to begin an anti-piracy patrol, the inspector general of police said that he did not have the means to do it.

The pirates, mostly local youths using dugout canoes with small outboard engines, board the

Freighters with Grappling Hooks

freighters with grappling hooks and, in the words of a West German captain, "take everything that is not nailed down."

It has long been their custom to strike between 4 and 6 a.m., escaping into the many creeks and dense mangrove swamps along the coastline. However, according to the captain of a Japanese ship that was attacked in January, the thieves "have become more daring, and they attack even in broad daylight, which is more than we have experienced in other parts of West Africa and elsewhere."

In one instance, according to the log of the Dutch freighter Nedlloyd Madras, the ship was attacked by thieves several times a day for almost a week, often while workers were trying to unload cargo. Once a ship officer was cornered by thieves armed with knives while others stole the cargo. Another time a foreman refused to allow his men to go on working because there were too many pirates aboard.

About 65 soldiers from the Nigerian Army were stationed at the port for four days recently in an apparent effort to curtail the thieves, but shipping agents say that all they did was check the gates at

Mass Killing Reports Probed in Philippines

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippine Paramilitary Constabulary ordered an investigation Tuesday of reported mass killings by anti-Communist guerrillas around the southern city of Davao, a Constabulary spokesman said.

Authorities in Davao have accused a group known as the Reformists of killing more than 100 civilians in recent weeks. Davao Mayor Luis Santos said that many victims were civilians mistaken for members of the Communist New People's Army.

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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Missions From South Africa

Unusual delegations sent by South Africa and its friends have been turning up in Washington in recent days. First there were five high-ranking military officers who slipped into the United States in mufti for a series of talks that almost ended with a meeting with a top State Department official. That get-together was cancelled at the last minute, though, in general embarrassment, because U.S. policy is not to receive South African military men. Now Dirk Mudge is visiting the U.S. capital with a delegation from Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the political party set up and supported by South Africa. The South African officers were very politely asked to leave the United States and Mr. Mudge and his group had been urged by the State Department not to come to Washington at this time.

South Africa knew it was taking a risk in sending a military delegation covertly. But from its point of view, the risk was clearly worth taking. The delegation's mission was very likely to reinforce the Reagan administration's conviction that the struggle in southern Africa is no different from the struggle anywhere else in the world — a battle between Soviet Communism and Western democratic values. And even though their visit ended a bit sooner than planned, who is going to believe that the U.S. Embassy in South Africa issued diplomatic visas to such men without knowing who they were? Other

diplomats, perhaps, but no one else. As for the Mudge group, they ignored the State Department request and are pressing their view, which is South Africa's view, on how to settle the future of uranium-rich Namibia, which is currently ruled by South Africa.

Both groups forced themselves on Washington a bit, but they were responding to signals from President Reagan that they almost certainly have not misread. There is great sympathy in the new administration for improving relations with South Africa, which the Reaganites view as a key ally in the East-West conflict. Apartheid will surely be downplayed. Whether that will translate into general support for South African policy on Namibia, which is aimed at maintaining control of the territory through the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is still not certain. If it should, though, turn out to be the case, then moral, political and economic gains the Carter administration made in relations with black Africa, including Nigeria, the United States' No. 2 supplier of crude oil, will be rolled back. That is neither desirable nor necessary. South Africa, after all, has few friends to turn to.

Namibia and South Africa are important to the West, but they are not all that is important in Africa. The Reagan administration should remember that.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Soviet Difference

Another hijacking, this one in Pakistan, where there are plenty of disaffected locals ready to use terror for political ends. Just one of those awful things where sober-minded governments had no choice but to deal with the terrorists — right? Wrong. There was a difference in this latest case. You could call it the Soviet difference.

For the hijackers, the problem came down to finding a place where they and the prisoners they hoped to spring could go free. That is always the problem in hijackings: If there were no haven, there would be no hijacking, period. Having seized a domestic flight, where did the Pakistani hijackers go? Next door to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, where they sat for some days at an airport entirely controlled by Soviet troops, meanwhile murdering one hostage. There they took on board not only food and gasoline but grenades, explosives and automatic weapons. Can you imagine a terrorist gang parking at Soviet-run Kabul and acquiring these supplies and weapons without Soviet cooperation? From Kabul the gang flew toward Libya, another Soviet client state, but finally

put down at Syria, yet another Soviet client state, where hostages and prisoners were exchanged.

Pakistani officials, including President Zia ul-Haq, now allege a "deep conspiracy" between the regime in Kabul and the hijackers, and they suggest that the Soviet Union was behind an effort to destabilize Pakistan. It is specifically asserted that the Pakistani government has evidence that the leader of the gang had met with "Carlos" — also known as Carlos the Jackal, a notorious terrorist and a figure closely tied to the Soviet KGB. It is further reported, by a passenger, that the gang leader boasted that he had been trained by the PLO, a group whose terrorist wing no longer bothers to conceal its relationship with Moscow.

Yes, it is a tangled skein, and yes, it would be hard to make the case stand up in a U.S. court of law. But that hardly suggests that the Soviet Union should therefore be excused from any responsibility for this criminal episode.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Some Nit-Picking

Now it's Congress's turn to wrestle with the details of a new Reagan economic program, and it might start by ignoring the flap over the accuracy of the administration's economic forecast.

Several distinguished economists testifying on Capitol Hill have cast doubts on the administration's predictions. Lawrence Klein, the Nobel Prize winner, says, "The outlook is not as rosy as far as growth is concerned, as far as inflation is concerned and as far as the balanced budget is concerned."

Budget director David A. Stockman, who had a large role in designing the forecast in question, has jumped to its defense, calling the experts' testimony "cynical and destructive." For our money, when it comes to the narrow forecasting issue, the venerable professor has a stronger grip on the truth. Though President Reagan had the sense to reject an outrageously optimistic forecast produced by some of his advisers, the government's crystal ball still has a rosy hue.

But there is a much more important question to be asked: Is it really sensible this year to wrangle about such forecasts in the first place?

Economic forecasts do influence the shape of the budget. For example, if inflation is one percentage point higher than Mr. Reagan expects in 1982, federal spending would rise by an extra \$6 billion or so. If interest rates go

up one point more than estimated, the cost could be an extra \$4 billion.

But such arithmetic tangles are routine, and should not confuse a Congress called on to mount an extraordinary attack on how government affects the economy. The basic premise of the president's economic program is not to fine-tune the economy by a few billion this way or that. It is to set the nation on an entirely new economic course.

Mr. Reagan hopes to cut tax rates and to curtail spending by an enormous \$48 billion or so next year. He thinks that will revitalize the private economy and generate a wave of optimism that will subdue inflation faster than most people think possible.

This grand notion is rooted in the longing of traditional conservatism for less government, but the president also links it to the modern problem of battling inflation. Though many people argue about the details of the president's plan, no one else has yet offered a notion half as grand for dealing with stagflation.

To talk of forecasting errors is picayune, even misleading. If members of Congress are truly worried about overoptimism at the White House, let them heed Mr. Stockman and find even more billions in cuts than the president proposed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Iran: Threat of Civil War

What has partly prevented outright civil war in Iran is the knowledge that internal strife could weaken the country fatally when it is engaged in a bitter border war with Iraq. This constraint may continue to keep the level of street fighting low, especially since Iraq is evidently limbering up for a spring offensive. On the other hand, passions are now at such a pitch that they could be diffi-

cult to control: The Ayatollah Khomeini has sometimes managed to impose restraint, but he is an old and sick man. He may feel that he must at some point intervene decisively on one side or the other before it is too late. If he does not do so, the beneficiaries could be neither Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, nor the fundamentalists, but the parties of the extreme left, which are waiting patiently in the wings.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 18, 1906

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller, who has been secluding himself from subpoena-sewers, is hiding on his estate at Lakewood, N.J., as he cannot be legally served in New Jersey. He nevertheless seldom shows himself, owing to the fact that he is in great fear of kidnappers. Armed guards surround the place. They are using searchlights at night and have orders to shoot on sight anyone prowling around. Mr. Rockefeller has been eagerly sought for by subpoena-sewers for the last two months, his presence being required in New York in connection with the investigation of insurance matters and the financial methods of the Standard Oil group.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1931

LONDON — A bitter attack upon newspapers owned by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, with occasional personal reflections upon their proprietors, was made today by former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at Queen's hall. The outbreak was by way of reply to the challenge that Lord Rothermere of the rebel section of the Conservative Party hurled at Mr. Baldwin, offering to meet him in an open debate on the policy, the leadership and the record of the Conservative Party in the last eight years. The Conservative leader adopted the unusual course of participating in a by-election campaign in which two so-called Tories are opposing each other.



"The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

Poland: No Turning Back?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Thirteen years ago, two students of the University of Warsaw, Adam Michnik and Jacek Kuron, were brutally beaten by the so-called Workers Militia. They were among the thousands of students beaten by the militia, called on to do the dirty work when the regime preferred to use "an angry populace" rather than professional repression.

But in March, 1968, the government was forced to call on the professional help of the police to put down the rebellion sparked by students and intellectuals who protested against the rape of their national culture. The protest had grown beyond the grasp of the amateur militia.

Hundreds of students were imprisoned (Mr. Michnik and Mr. Kuron were among the first jailed), thousands expelled from the university, dozens of professors were ousted from their posts and a number forced to go into exile.

Disaster

The disaster of March, 1968, was further capped by a wide-spread anti-Semitic purge. Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar and his henchmen used the patch of the Yellow Star to try to bring down Wladyslaw Gomulka, who was then head of the Communist Party.

But they did not get rid of Mr. Gomulka at the time. They did, however, succeed in imposing a spiritual blackout on Poland, on covering it with an international cloak of shame and of getting rid of the few Jews that had survived still there. The nation became *Judenrein* — in the words of Gen. Moczar's Nazi predecessors — but the massacre of December, 1970, the workers' rebellion of 1976 and the strikes of the summer of 1980 have shown that the real victims of the March, 1968, repression were not the 20,000 Jews who left Poland, but the 35 million Poles who remained in the country.

Today, 13 years later, Gen. Moczar is still one of the leaders of the party (a number of Western journalists have seen him as the man needed for a thorough reform) and his henchmen who invented the "Zionist plot" of 1968 are still fully active, as they proved during the recent ultranationalist demonstrations, complete with distribution of anti-Semitic tracts.

Now, however, Mr. Michnik and Mr. Kuron are not being beaten by Workers Militia, but under the protection of authentic workers the students demonstrated legally for the first time in Warsaw to commemorate that month of March 13 years ago. At the same time, a special commission set up by the new rector of the university has demanded the rehabilitation of the professors expelled in 1968 and their return to the university. Among these are Prof. Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher who now teaches at Oxford and is the only overseas member of KOR, the workers' self-defense committee. Stanislaw Kania, the head of the Polish Communist Party, has

steadfastly refused to "rehabilitate" such persons whom he considers to be "revisionists and anti-Communists." Yet, his serves only to accentuate the contrasting facts: While his predecessors were always ready to denounce "Zionism," Mr. Kania, and even Mr. Moczar for the first time in 13 years found no way out of the obligation to denounce anti-Semitism.

All this shows how far Poland has gone in the last few months of history and how great are the contradictions within the ruling regime.

This also explains why Moscow has launched a campaign against the current era of reform in Poland, a campaign that is close to provocation. The Kremlin has demanded that the rulers of Poland simply "reverse the trend of events." It also recalls that the Brezhnev doctrine is still in force; in other words, that Moscow declares that it has the right to intervene in Poland if "Socialism were in danger."

On the other hand, the independent Polish union Solidarity has made it clear to the regime that the majority of the nation supports its demand for reforms and that any attempt to reverse the trend of events would endanger the country's social stability and could even lead to a national catastrophe.

The student demonstration on Sunday, March 8, was an indication that there is no turning back: The students demanded the right to know their nation's history and insisted that it be rid of Stalinist indoctrination. This has never happened before in any Communist country, except in Poland.

A bronze memorial plaque has just been unveiled at the University of Warsaw in memory of the victims of March, 1968. But before that, three crosses were erected in Gdansk to tell some of the story of the crimes of the Communist system. And these are dangerous precedents.

Under these circumstances, it may be seen as perfectly normal that a group organized now under the name of Grunwald (the site of a Polish victory over Teutonic knights in 1410) has anti-Semitism as its single open reason for being. As in 1968, this campaign is the work of a number of Stalinists within the party and its security branch; and as in 1968, its real goal is not to struggle against any threat of Zionism, but a sordid aim 13 years ago and an absurd one today — but to fight for control of the police.

Just as the men of Moczar did not dare attack openly the men they wanted to eliminate and replace in 1968, the men at the head of the party today are using the Jewish Card, through their Grunwald ultranationalists' fear of Zionism, as a means of stopping the trend of events in Poland. This objective was obvious to Solidarity and to the government, and to just about everyone in Poland. The 250 agitators who took part in the anti-Semitic demonstration, a source close to the govern-

ment related recently, acted for Moscow. Their objective was not to awaken the population against an illusory Zionism threat, but against Solidarity and those persons in government who believe that the time has come for reform.

What a reformed Poland must face first is a thorough reform of the party, for although no one underestimates the threat of a Soviet invasion, the real menace to peace within the country comes from the weakness of the party and its vulnerability to all sorts of plots from extremists of all types who cannot understand the need for reform and who will not abandon their privileges.

There is no reversing the trend of events in Poland and the deplorable use of anti-Semitism to stop it shows the weakness and stupidity of the opponents of reform.

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Military Spending Horse or the Cart?

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — The big new defense budget has been delivered to Congress and studies are now under way for early decisions on major weapons systems.

All this is proceeding while the principal foreign policy questions for the years ahead have been left open. The underlying notion is that the United States should build up its visible capacity to use force, and then decide what that power should be used to support.

The assumption is that if the arsenal is big enough, the country will be ready for whatever might come along, like a housewife who has laid in huge food supplies just in case.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave the philosophy underlying the budget in his accompanying message. He said, "The aggressive actions of the Soviets are not U.S. strength. We must not pursue a defense strategy that anticipates a point-to-point response to these actions, but rather one that permits us to take full advantage of Soviet vulnerabilities."

Murky Passage
"Though such a strategy multiplies our options and maximizes our capabilities, it must still be anchored in certain geopolitical realities," he said, specifically noting the importance of Southwest Asia and the Gulf.

If this rather murky passage means what it appears to mean, the military cart is now being put before the horse. Decisions on what is needed will be based on getting all that seems possible, and only afterwards will come the foreign policy decisions on why it is needed.

Even as defense-minded as a man as Ohio's Sen. John Glenn, who certainly knows his high-technology hardware, is upset at this approach. Policy, he points out, must rest on a complex of factors which range far from military issues alone. Not only ideology and economic and social problems, but even such questions as religious zeal and cultural inclinations shape the world which the defense establishment of the United States should be designed to meet.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff (JCS), March 14-15, and Rep. Jack Edwards, R-Ala., have made similar statements.

Reversing the order of decision means inevitably that we will allow the hardware to shape foreign policy and, in fact, limit real options instead of adapting the means to the ends.

The decision on selling extended-range F-15 fighter bombers to Saudi Arabia is one example. The purpose is not part of a well-defined program to protect Middle East oil supplies, but to make a gesture of U.S. regard for the Saudis while we continue to seek some context for dealing with the multi-faceted Middle East conflict that can keep the Russians at bay.

Meanwhile, we escalate the East arms race, increasing the risks.

There are other, more complex issues coming up. A crucial decision ahead is on the MX missile. Sen. Glenn says he has heard about the argument that the MX is about to become hopelessly obsolete, although defense officials widely agree that a modern missile is needed.

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Deifying the Vicar

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — His self-assurance "is matched only by his iron will." He is forceful, swift, brilliant, determined, careful, consistent. When his future wife first saw him, she said, "he's like a Greek god."

Is that Pravda writing about Leonid Brezhnev? No, it is Time magazine on Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The first weeks of every new presidency tend to bring out the gushy strain in U.S. journalism. We heard about Richard M. Nixon's strategy for peace and Jimmy Carter's balm for the American spirit. But the press's suspension of disbelief seems at record heights at the start of the Reagan administration. And the most extravagant example so far is the recent Time cover story on Secretary of State Haig.

Hagiography

"The Vicar Takes Charge," the headline said, referring to (but not wending at) his curious nature. Mr. Haig's remark that in foreign policy he would be the president's "vicar." What followed was less journalism than hagiography: writing about the lives of saints.

"Rarely," said Time, "has a new secretary of state moved so swiftly to take control of foreign policy." For instance: "Faster than any other Cabinet member, Mr. Haig picked a nearly complete team of subordinates."

In fact, Mr. Haig has had severe setbacks in staffing the State Department. He had to take as his deputy a man with no experience or knowledge of foreign affairs, Judge William Clark. He strongly resisted the appointment, as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, of Lt. Gen. Edward Rowan, a leading critic of the second strategic arms treaty; but President Reagan has reportedly decided to name Gen. Rowan. Is that what Time means by

"taking command"? Think what the press would have said about Sen. Vance if his choice for key State Department positions had similarly been blocked in the White House: We would have had essays on Mr. Vance's "softness." But Mr. Haig is "tough" no matter what happens.

Two months after the inauguration, not one of the regional assistant secretaries of state is officially named. The appointments are delayed by political maneuvering, and even now the White House has not sent some of the nomination documents to the Senate. Mr. Haig evidently did not have, or was not able to use, his vaunted bureaucratic ingenuity to get the appointments through promptly.

The problems at the State Department today go deeper than personnel. They are related to the way policy is being made — or not made — by the Reagan team.

"They haven't got their act together," one nonpartisan specialist in foreign affairs said, voicing a widespread feeling in Washington. "The problems are too often precode policy. El Salvador is the extreme case in point. Mr. Haig chose El Salvador as the place for the administration's first great test with Communism. He sent special envoys to rally our allies. He told Americans the issue was a 'critical one for the American people and for those who share our values.' The administration sent more military advisers and asked Congress for massive arms aid to El Salvador."

Then, realizing too late that the hyperbole was alarming Americans and our friends, the administration tried to pull back. A high State Department official, in an off-the-record briefing, chided the press for making "this thing such a big deal." But of course the press had only reported the administration's hysterical words. The trouble was that Mr. Haig and others talked before they had any consid-

ered policy for El Salvador or rest of Latin America.

The line toward the Soviet Union has also been a case of first things first. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig began by calling Communist hars and criminals. When Mr. Brezhnev suggested summit meeting, they did not know how to reply.

Africa is another area where policy lags behind talk. The president lavishly praised South Africa the other day, and reports from the State Department say it may soon be for real improvement of the situation in Angola, all before the administration has first its own strategy on southern Africa, much less worked one out with U.S. allies.

Delighted?

Time says the allies are "delighted" with a pledge by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig to consult them before taking any major steps. Time correspondents in London, Paris and Bonn were equipped with microscopes, they would have a hard time finding any measurable delight at the way Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig have decried East-West relations, El Salvador and Africa without consultation.

"How good a secretary of state will Haig turn out to be?" Time asked. Answering itself, it concurred: "So far, Haig has made all the right moves."

The gee whizz quality of journalism takes us back to days — I thought they were gone — when Time told us in a tones about the vision of Thoreau. Dewey. But what is wrong is just a style of journalism. It is not that a U.S. government is "strong" when it relies on rather than the values of freedom when it does not know the difference between policy and calling.

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ملتان، پاکستان

Corsica Rests Uneasy With Link to France

Prevalent Calm Belies Strains As Island Searches for Identity

By Jeffrey Ulbrich
The Associated Press
CORNICIA, Corsica — When real estate agent Ange-Felix Salicetti describes the situation in Corsica today as explosive, he is not merely referring to the 51 bombs that were set off during a single night in February.

When Basilia physician Edmond Simeoni talks about extremism, he is referring not only to the clandestine Corsican National Liberation Front, but also to the central government in Paris.

When Jacques-Antoine Martini, mayor who heads the Corsican group for Human Rights, talks about reforms, he means a complete rethinking of government with regard to this French island of 229,000 inhabitants.

On a short, Corsica, a spectacularly beautiful mountain range that extends from the Mediterranean 125 kilometers southeast of the French mainland, is an island jutting to assert its identity.

Corsica, which throughout its history has seen a long succession of rulers, has been ruled by the French since 1769 and is now a department, or state, with the same rights and privileges as those on the mainland. For many Corsicans, however, it has meant a denial of the island's history and culture.

All that is preventing an explosive situation is the force of the state," said Mr. Simeoni, who heads the autonomist Union of Corsican People.

Many Corsicans were usually deceived by the calm usually reigning during a stroll through Ajaccio's palm-studded streets, saying the slightest incident could set thousands of disgruntled people into the city's squares.

Mr. Martini put it: "Corsica is the sleep of a cat."

Claude Vieillescezes, who as regional prefect, is the chief administrative official on the island, separates the autonomists

make a noise far out of proportion to their numbers.

"The immense majority of the Corsican people testify by their votes a general satisfaction with government action," said Mr. Vieillescezes, who is a non-Corsican appointed by Paris.

However, others, like Lucien Alfonso of the Union of the Corsican People, talk of the "silent majority" in Corsica, where family ties are very strong and where people have an unusual feeling of solidarity. Traditional French politics and party affiliations are meaningless where the political system is run by two main families of political bosses.

"Corsica is a country with its own culture, language and long history which at the present time is completely blocked in its development in all areas," said Mr. Martini. "Though you cannot tear it away from the proper sense of the word, in many respects it is in the same situation as a colony."

"From an economic point of view, the situation is absolutely catastrophic. The Corsican culture has been practically destroyed. Why can't the Corsican language be used on the government radio here? Why can't Corsican be taught in the schools?" Mr. Martini expostulated.

Violent Methods

The vast majority of Corsicans are opposed to the violent methods of the nationalist front, illustrated by the tremendous explosion March 1 that flattened a vacation camp near Bastia, the major city of northern Corsica. The autonomists have formally denounced the front's violence on numerous occasions and have made efforts to separate themselves from the nationalists.

Mr. Vieillescezes is even more blunt about the separatists. "They are subversives. You have to call things by their proper name."



Edmond Simeoni

A highly placed police source dismissed the nationalists as a disorganized fringe of young, though often sincere, activists. He claimed that much of the violence in the name of separatism is instead common criminal activity or personal vendettas. He estimated hard-core front membership at about 250 and said their main weapon was dynamite.

"We ask that France recognize our existence as a people, while keeping its sovereignty — that is foreign affairs, defense and money," said Mr. Alfonso. "We ask that internal cultural and economic development of Corsica be left to Corsicans. We ask for an assembly that will have legislative competence."

There is little sympathy for such demands in the government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which fears autonomy for Corsica would encourage other movements in Brittany, the Basque country and other regions.

"If the president is re-elected, I think Corsica will continue to be in conflict, more or less violent, for another seven years," said Mr. Simeoni. "If the left wins, then there is hope. What the French government wants is to break us. What the Giscardian system wants is to push us on the road to independence. They know that independence is impossible because it can be stamped out by force."

U.S.-French Relations Brighten With Reagan and Haig

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service
PARIS — If you leave out the British Embassy and a chic shop or two on the Faubourg St. Honoré, the U.S. Embassy is virtually cheek by jowl with the Elysee Palace, the official quarters of the president of France.

Cheek has rarely fitted jowl quite so closely as it does these days. Relations between the government of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the new U.S. administration are in cheerful contrast to the fretfulness that prevailed over the past decade or two.

The French government not only speaks well of the United States but does a bit of proselytizing among its neighbors as well. After a dinner with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing during the weekend, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who has indicated some doubts, was moved to describe the French-German view of the new U.S. administration as "very positive."

Part of this comes from the belief in Paris and Washington that events and a shifting view of their interests have brought them together. Where the togetherness is frail, it is to the advantage of both to play it down.

Foreign Minister's Visit

Certainly, French officials have been enthusiastic in public and pleasant in private about the new administration, particularly Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. After the return of Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Pooset from Washington, the reaction here was that not only did the visit go well, but that it went better than the succeeding visits of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany.

There is some one-upmanship in this: French diplomacy cheerfully sustains the necessity of a touch of malice, even friendliness, in dealings among friendly nations. But there is also a genuine belief that

for once the United States and France have strong interests in common that can be defended in common.

At the same time, there are some nagging worries about what the practical thrust of the new U.S. exercise greater strength. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in a recent speech, substituted the word "stabilization" for "detente" in his definition of what must be sought between the West and the Soviet Union. This being so, the French strongly approve of a number of President Reagan's emphases. They favor the stress on building up military strength, the disposition to react tangibly to any new instances of Soviet-backed expansion, and the new administration's practice of announcing its intentions loudly.

Some of the loudness disturbs them. They believe it was a bad mistake for Mr. Reagan to say publicly that the United States might give arms to the Afghan exiles.

"The Soviet Union has consistently justified its refusal to withdraw on the grounds that the Afghan opposition was being armed from the outside," an official said.

"We have always said: Where are these outside arms? And now the United States says: 'Here they are.'"

By and large, though, the French believe that the United States shows signs of taking the necessary first steps to right a dangerous imbalance. They appreciate, in addition, the understanding that Mr. Haig has shown toward France's own position. They believe, in short, that at the moment France has more in common with the United States than do any of the other Western allies.

Officials in Paris say they think that the U.S. administration, particularly Mr. Haig, agrees with this position. They also believe, though with less assurance, that the United States is beginning to accept the arguments advanced during the French, the British and the West German visits that military assistance to El Salvador is useless unless there are political efforts to come to terms with those who support the rebels.

NEWS ANALYSIS

foreign policy will be once it is fully decided on.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's faith in the present viability of detente with the Soviet Union has weakened over the past year or so. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the threat to oil supplies from the Gulf, the pressures on Poland, have convinced the French that the balance they preach between strength and accommodation has tilted dangerously.

As far as East-West relations are concerned, they hold, it is time to

Foreign Ministers Agree on Form of EEC Passport

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community have taken another step toward open borders by agreeing on the form of a standard passport for the 10 member nations, to be ready for issuance by 1985.

The passport, long seen as the symbol of the quest for a united Europe, has been held up for five years by the inability of EEC leaders to agree on such details as color, languages and design of the cover.

Dutch Foreign Minister Christoff van der Klaauw said Monday that one of the final roadblocks was brushed aside when the cover inscription was approved. The ministers agreed that the words "European Community" — written in the bearer's language — would come first on the red cover, followed by the name of the country and the country's symbol.

Italy Air, Medical Strikes

The Associated Press
MILAN — Striking stewards and hostesses grounded most flights of the Italian airline, Alitalia, Tuesday and stoppages by doctors again hampered assistance to patients in state-run hospitals.

Experiments Begin

United Press International
MOSCOW — Two Earth-orbiting Soviet cosmonauts began a series of medical experiments Monday to study man's adaptation to zero-gravity conditions, Tass reported.

Cosmonauts Begin Experiments in Orbit

Two Earth-orbiting Soviet cosmonauts began a series of medical experiments Monday to study man's adaptation to zero-gravity conditions, Tass reported.

Soviet authorities have not disclosed the duration of the current mission, called Soyuz-T-4, after the capsule used to take the cosmonauts up to orbit last Thursday with the larger space station, Salyut-6. But the nature of the experiments now under way indicated that cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalyov and Viktor Savinykh may be headed for a long-term flight.

Irish-American Politicians Urging U.S. To Promote Peaceful Ulster Settlement

By Bernard Weinzub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Twenty-four Irish-American politicians, most of them members of Congress, urged an end to "the fear and the whim and the bigotry" in their Ireland, and proposed the Reagan administration a way to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

A joint St. Patrick's Day statement, the 24 — including Gov. L. Carey of New York, Gov. Dan T. Byrne of New Jersey, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — urged the creation of an organization seeking "to facilitate greater understanding of the positive role that can play resolving this conflict."

Catholic communities, and that strengthens the ties between two of America's closest friends — Ireland and Great Britain."

The Irish government promptly applauded the creation of the group. In a statement released by the Irish Embassy here, Premier Charles Haughey said that the links between the Irish and American peoples, "which are of such long standing, will be even further strengthened by the setting up of this group."

In their statement, the political figures said that the Friends of Ireland will be open to all members of Congress and will "strive to inform Congress and the country fully about all aspects of the conflict in Northern Ireland."

Besides Govs. Carey and Byrne and Sens. Moynihan and Kennedy

the following politicians signed the statement:

The Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy of Rhode Island; Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del.; Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif.; Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn.; Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo.; Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii; Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt.; Sen. George J. Mitchell, D-Maine; Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.; Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Mass.; Rep. Charles F. Dougherty, R-Pa.; Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash.; Rep. James J. Howard, D-N.J.; Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R-Calif.; Rep. Joseph M. McDade, R-Pa.; Rep. Edward J. Markey, D-Mass.; Rep. James M. Shannon, D-Mass.; and Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont.

Eleanor Perry, 66, Author Of Screenplays, Is Dead

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Eleanor Perry, 66, the screenwriter whose credits included "David and Lisa" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife," died of cancer at her home in Manhattan Saturday.

One of the most successful screenwriters, Mrs. Perry began her career in 1962 with "David and Lisa," in which a female screenwriter is exploited by her filmmaker husband in the male-dominated jungle of Hollywood.

Dr. Monica D. Blumenthal
PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Dr. Monica D. Blumenthal, 50, an expert in two psychiatric specialties — the study of aggression and violence and of geriatric psychiatry — died Monday.

David Longfellow Patten
PLYMOUTH, Mass. (UPI) — David Longfellow Patten, 81, a naval officer on MacArthur's staff during World War II and head of the Marshall Plan mission to Portugal, died Friday.

Adm. Lloyd T. Chalker
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Vice Adm. Lloyd T. Chalker, 97, deputy commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, died Thursday of pneumonia.

OBITUARIES

Lisa," based on Dr. Theodore Isaac Rubin's novel and directed by her former husband, Frank Perry, whom she divorced in 1971. Mrs. Perry won an Academy Award nomination for her screenplay.

The Perrys, among the most celebrated husband-and-wife teams in the film industry, went on to do "Ladybug Ladybug," a look at how children might react to the sudden threat of an atomic attack; "Trilogy," an adaptation of three stories by Truman Capote; "The Swimmer," an adaptation of a short story by John Cheever; "Last Summer," and "Diary of a Mad Housewife."

Known as one of the movie industry's strongest feminist voices, Mrs. Perry often spoke out about the lack of power of women in the business. She also criticized the industry for the "terrible portrayal" of women as victims and sex objects.

The former Eleanor Rosenfeld, Mrs. Perry was born in Cleveland. After receiving a master's degree in psychiatric social work from Western Reserve University, she wrote short plays on mental hygiene and psychiatric subjects that were published and produced by child-guidance clinics and adoption services.

Mrs. Perry's full-length play, "Third Best Sport," written with her first husband, Leo Bayer, was presented on Broadway by the Theatre Guild in 1958 and starred Celeste Holm. She also wrote several thrillers with Mr. Bayer under the nom de plume Oliver Weld Bayer. Mrs. Perry won Emmy awards for two television screenplays, "Christmas Memory," adapted from a short story by Mr. Capote, and "House Without a Christmas Tree." In 1979 she published her first novel, "Blue Pag-

Arrington Sees Migration Drop of Soviet Jews

The Associated Press
LONDON — Foreign Secretary Carrington Tuesday said that an extremely disappointing number of Jews being allowed to leave the Soviet Union this year.

Letter to Labor member of parliament Kevin J. McNamara, mentioned the foreign secretary's matter, Lord Carrington said that a reported increase in visas in February proved too optimistic. "Contrary to our hopes, this year proved to be short-lived and almost exclusively to the applicants in Moscow," he said.

He said that there had been no net trend in the level of emigration from the Soviet Union during the last decade, with a peak in 1979 when more than 51,000 Jews were allowed to leave. In 1980, the number was about 21,500.

Arrington said that he was visiting to Lord Carrington, who left the Soviet Union in 1979 and 1,400 in February, 3,300 and 2,800 in those two years.

are Arrives in Tokyo
United Press International
TOKYO — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived here Tuesday for a one-week visit that includes meetings with Emperor

EEC Said to Plan To Give UN Food To Help Chinese

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community decided Tuesday to give \$6.2 million worth of food to the United Nations for distribution in China, a diplomatic source reported.

It would be the first time in its 22-year history that the 10-nation EEC had sent aid to China and also an apparent confirmation of reports that serious food shortages may be causing problems in two Chinese provinces.

The decision was reportedly made at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers, but not immediately confirmed officially.

The aid would consist of 2,000 tons of milk powder worth \$1.4 million and 8,000 tons of coza, an oil-producing grain, worth \$4.8 million.

The food would be distributed by the UN Disaster Relief Organization, which reportedly is trying to put together a consortium of states to help China overcome food scarcity caused by drought or floods.

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Antique Rules

Weeding Out Some of Britain's Obsolete Laws

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON — Any day now it might become legal to eat chocolates on a British train or to take mince pies on Christmas Day. British men already have lost their lawful right to shoot crossbows in certain London streets. Now, if you try to break into Buckingham Palace, an examination by a secretary of state may no longer be required to confirm that you are insane. "What we're doing is to modernize and update British law," said Frank Streeten of the Law Commission, whose latest reform bill is before Parliament. That is a stiff-upper-lip way to describe a staggering cleanup job. The accumulation is enormous — thousands upon thousands of acts of Parliament, 300,000 precedent-setting cases and 99 volumes of legal literature. Some laws have been in force since 1235. "Things keep turning up in odd places," Streeten said. "There's an act of 1540, for instance — still perfectly valid — which says that barbers shall not act as surgeons except for the drawing of teeth." It's against the law for a London cab driver to pick up a fare in Bloomsbury Square. It's illegal to eat chocolates on public conveyances. The only sports permitted on Christmas Day are leaping, vaulting and archery. There are 40 separate acts of Parliament concerned with getting married. The five-man commission was established in 1965 by Parliament and works full time. "But this has been going on since Victori-

an times," Streeten said. "The law repeal bill we have just submitted to Parliament is the 62d revision act, though it's only our 10th. In that time there have been 28,000 repeals, including 16,000 entire acts."

And no end is in sight. Laws which may have been reasonable and necessary at the time tend to become silly as centuries pass. It is still against the law to swear in public — the Profane Oaths Act of 1745 specifies that a "day laborer, common soldier or sailor shall be fined one shilling an oath, any person under the degree of gentleman two shillings, but a gentleman five shillings."

Uninflated Fines

Many old laws stipulate fines which inflation has made ridiculous. In 1952, 33 demonstrators were convicted of "damaging the grass" in a field by sitting on it. They were fined the maximum penalty laid down by the antiquated law — 1 penny each.

"We've been investigating a law of Henry VIII (1509-1547) on the crown's debts which was thought to be terribly important, but as we investigate we find the whole thing's importance just crumbling away."

"On the other hand, we're managing to get rid of a whole body of law relating to war damage," Streeten said. "It's been dragging on for years, but now we expect to wipe 200 full pages out of the statute book."

The current reform bill proposes repeal of 121 laws — including one from 1772 taxing every pint of beer sold in Edinburgh 2 Scottish pennies — and 127 amendments.

"The most important," Streeten said, is the 1797 Unlawful Oaths Act, providing "seven years transportation" to such penal colonies as Australia for administering or taking "an unlawful oath."

"Nobody could work out what it meant, or what it was intended for," Streeten said. "As far as we could discover it hasn't been used for more than 140 years" — not since it created the "Tolpuddle Martyrs" when it was used to crush labor unions in 1834. That was a milestone in British labor history. "But there is nothing to stop somebody resurrecting it," he said. "It might well have been dug up to use in some trade union case today."

One law that won't be wiped off British statute books is the bizarre restriction on Sunday and evening shopping.

A bill to repeal provisions of the Shops Act that make it illegal for a mother to buy milk for her baby on Sunday but okay to buy gin was defeated in Parliament recently.

"It's a tragedy," said a spokesman for the Consumer's Association. "It means anyone selling almost anything after 8 p.m. or on Sundays is breaking this nonsensical law."

The law makes it illegal to buy a girls' magazine on Sunday but legal to buy a Bible. Shops can sell fresh food after 8 p.m. but not meat. By law, no admission can be charged for sports events on Sundays.

Two soccer clubs recently began Sunday soccer just the same. Admission is free. But the clubs restricted entry to people holding programs, whose price was pitched high enough to cover normal admission.

Dance

Lacotte's 'Marco Spada' in Rome Is Pretty but Trivial

By Brendan Fitzgerald

ROME — The Rome Opera's decision to revive "Marco Spada ou le fille du bandit," a forgotten ballet from the mid-19th century repertoire of the Paris Opera precipitated a minicrisis before its opening when several Roman prima ballerinas protested the presence of four foreign guest artists in one of this season's scarce dance productions. Pierre Lacotte, who specializes in the revival of obscure ballets from the Romantic heyday of the Paris Opera, was invited to Rome to stage "Marco Spada" with Rudolf Nureyev and three guest artists from the Paris Opera, Ghislaine Thesmar, Françoise Zumbo and Michael Denard. Despite its Parisian origin "Marco Spada" takes place in and around Rome in an insouciant whirl of bandits, monks and patriots. The high ratio of foreign presences amid the local color proved too insouciant for local ballerinas. Italy's own chief dance star, Carla Fracci, was originally to

have danced the role of Angela, Marco Spada's daughter. When she withdrew, Thesmar stepped in. That Thesmar is also Lacotte's wife did not oil troubled waters. But "Marco Spada" went on Sunday night, and if a good time was not had by all, some enjoyed themselves. Nureyev made most of the pleasure possible. Cast as a Roman crook, he was relaxed and irresistibly comic. His face, always an ideal mask for the stage, has never been more mobile and in

"Marco Spada's" make-believe Rome he looks like a classical satyr adept at mugging. And it is chiefly in Nureyev's dancing that Lacotte's scholastic classicism takes life. Fussy and fragmented, Lacotte's choreography lacks the breadth of phrasing that could let it breathe. Much of the time his dancers seem to concentrate on the execution of technical complexities rather than develop their roles, so the effect is faded and precious. Thesmar impresses by her elegance and fastidious phrasing, but the part of Angela, originally noted for its dramatic color, would certainly gain in theatrical strength from a less aristocratic approach. Though we move amidst Roman castles and caves, with Thesmar it looks like *la vie de chateau*. This effect is heightened by the settings and costumes (also by Lacotte) which evoke 19th-century Parisian visions of 18th-century scenography. Françoise Zumbo dances the role of the Marchesa Stampetti with considerable verve and brilliance, especially exciting in passages demanding speed. Some of

the audience lamented the lack of a putative duel sequence which supposedly was a highlight of the original "Marco Spada," but 19th-century references to duelling probably refer to the rivalry of two ballerinas competing to dominate the evening. In Rome talents were not contrasted.

Amber Score

On the male side highlights were supplied by Denard as Angela's prince charming of a suitor and Rome's own Raffaele Paganini as a bounding village swain, bursting with the life this ballet needs.

The score, which Denard Auber beated together from several of his works, including an opera of the same title, is full of graceful triviality and was indignantly played by the Rome orchestra under Alberto Ventura. But, as with Lacotte's choreography, there is no growth, no discernible line or impulse toward anything but pretentiousness.

"Marco Spada" didn't last long after its Paris creation in 1857. Its Roman revival will probably be faithful to pattern.

Theater-Safety Suit

LOS ANGELES — Stage and film director Joshua Logan is seeking \$1.5 million in damages in a suit alleging unsafe conditions at a theater where he fell off the stage. The federal court suit names the Writers Guild of America West and the Wilshire Ebell Theater. Logan was guest speaker at a writers awards banquet 11 months ago and fell into the orchestra pit. Logan's attorney said Logan suffered a fractured collarbone, bruises, broken ribs and an eye injury.

Isabelle Huppert Is No Garbo in 'Camelias' Remake

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS — Marguerite Gautier, the Dame aux Camelias legend, was in real life Alphonse Dumas (or Marie Duplessis as she was pleased to call herself), an ill-paid shop girl who became a deluxe courtesan in the Paris of the 1840s. Liza fell under her charm as did Arsene Houssaye, the influential editor, and she was kept in luxury by a parade of boulevard dandies. She died of tuberculosis at 22 and her grave in Montmartre Cemetery is still visited by tourists. Dumas fils, who knew her and was probably one of her lovers, immortalized her in a novel and in dramatizing his book wrote the most popular play of the last hundred years. Sarah Bernhardt played it for half a century, impressing everyone from Elizabeth Barrett Browning to Lenin. The younger Dumas romanticized her and the Italian director, Mauro Bolognini, in the latest "Dame aux Camelias" (at the Gaiety Theatre, the Paris Opéra and the Publicis Saint-Germain) has sought to endow her with solemn social significance. The version he and his script authors disclose is quite as sentimental as the original — the story of a poor girl exploited in a wicked world — but it is scarcely as theatrically overwhelming.



Isabelle Huppert in "La Dame aux Camelias."

It borrows the play's deathbed scene as a start as the flashes back to her tribulations on the way up. Her beauty inflames a priest of her village and necessitates her

rapid departure under the dubious protection of her drunken father, who sells her to a river boatman. She abandons the handsome sailor when as a barmaid at street fairs he flirts with his customers. In Paris she soon rejects the workaday existence for the primrose path and acquires an elderly protector who just likes her company, and a regiment of more practical admirers that included Liza, both Dumas and a parade of boulevard beaux. After countless episodes of extravagant dissipation she sinks into a decline, and the scenarists, unable to devise a finale in keeping with grim realism, revert to the play.

Isabelle Huppert is the heroine as she might be played in a production at a girls' school. She is pretty, wistful, young and pathetic, but lacks the emotional resources. Gian Maria Volontè, once a cowboy of spaghetti Westerns and given to thunderous overacting in political melodramas, is more subdued than customary as the brutish, heavy father, while Fernando Rey is the fatherly protector. There is ravishing period decor and costuming and exquisite atmospheric photography by Emilio Gnamoni, but though pictorially pleasing, this studied investigation is of diffuse design, meandering in

development, defective in its social message. As it happens an American edition is being re-released this year and comparisons are in order. This is the famous film with Garbo and it is to be found in English at the Action-Ecologie MacMahon. It is 44 years old but its reappearance does not grace its enormous reputation. Garbo's Marguerite has depth and beauty, ranking as her finest performances. The old maid of Robert Taylor is thus inexperienced screen juveniles. Lionel Barrymore impersonates the irate papa as though he were a cranky Spanish-American War veteran visiting France. On the hand, Henry Daniell as Camille's lord and master has grace and West End polish. Lenore Ulric is diverting as the old Empire coquette.

The scenario in large measure by Zoe Akins, an American dramatist of exceptional gifts, shows plays of the 1920s and 1930s of uncommon quality and originality. It would have been Bolognini and his authors to examine her adaptation.

"A Change of Seasons" is an amusing American sex comedy of a middle-aged professor who has fallen in love with his students and whose romance is discovered by his wife, who then is to follow his example. A young carpenter comes to repair some books in her bedroom. The vacation marital ties is interrupted when the daughter of the pair arrives unexpectedly and denounces her parents as immoralists.

There is more, but its surplus is left for your discovery as a screenplay. It has been dexterously directed by Richard Lang and played with vim and vigor by key MacLaine as the errand boy by Anthony Hopkins as the wayward professor and by the superb Bo Derek as the irresistible one is proving an outstanding hit. France (in Paris at the Marigny-Concorde and the Rotonde Montparnasse in English) might have been expected. French cinema appears to be turned to folksy comedy — a licentious Hardy and a Gallic Kildare may well be waiting in the wings — while Hollywood has gone to psychoanalyzing the middle class home or spoofing it in bond-of-farce manner, as on occasion.

The Paris Stage

Concert Opens New Barrault Theater

By David Stevens

PARIS — Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud Monday night opened the new theater that will house their theatrical troupe, not with a play but with a seemingly incongruous concert of 20th-century music. Yet the concert was not only appropriate but had sentimental overtones. Barrault said in a preliminary talk that it was "with almost too much emotion" that he welcomed this event. More than 30 years ago, when the Renaud-Barrault company started in the Marigny, across the Avenue des Champs-Élysées from its newly refurbished and renamed Theatre du Rond-Point, a young Pierre Boulez became its musical director. Not long after that, Boulez began the

series of avant-garde concerts that became the Domaine Musical — the spearhead that established the Schoenberg-descended serialists as the dominant postwar school of contemporary music here. Both at the Marigny and until 1968 at the Odéon, those concerts took place under the Renaud-Barrault roof and patronage. Monday, Boulez was in the audience and on the platform were members of the Ensemble InterContemporain, of which he is president. Under the Chilean conductor Juan Pablo Izquierdo, they performed a program that was almost light-hearted by the dead-serious standards that usually apply with 12-tone contingent. The Suite, Opus 29, is one of the few Schoenberg scores that could be considered good-natured, and

Stavinsky's suite from "The Soldier's Tale" has an air that is both parodistic and celebratory. In between, Gilbert Amy, who succeeded Boulez with the Domaine Musical, was represented by his "Sept Sites." In any case, although the new house will not really get into the theater business until March 27, this was a reminder of Barrault's godfatherly activities in behalf of music. Another will be the resumption on March 22 of the Sunday morning chamber music concerts inaugurated at the Theatre d'Orsay, his last home. It is probably too much to hope for a revival of Barrault's historic, lightning-fast production of Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne," performed by actors yet a memorable musical event.



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Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Kodak to Market 4 New Copiers in Europe

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Eastman Kodak said Tuesday it will market its newly designed models of its Ektagram copier-duplicator in Europe during the 1981 fourth quarter.

Vestinghouse, Framatome Agree on Fees

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Electric said Tuesday it has signed a technology transfer agreement with Framatome, the French manufacturer of nuclear power plants, under which Framatome will pay annual fees through 1992 for use of pressurized water reactor technology.

Sumitomo Group to Build Plant in Hungary

TOKYO — Sumitomo Corp., Sumitomo Chemical Co. and Sumitomo Chemical Engineering Co. have signed a 5.5-billion-yen (\$26.6-million) contract, payable in yen, to build a polypropylene manufacturing plant in Hungary by mid-1983, a Japanese spokesman said Tuesday.

GM Reportedly in Talks With Mexican Firm

DETROIT — General Motors is negotiating with a Mexican firm for a possible joint venture to build heavy-duty diesel engines in Mexico, according to a trade journal report.

Metalworking News said Monday that the venture by GM's Detroit-based Allison Division would fall in line with the division's expansion plans outside the United States.

The Mexican firm was not identified, but the journal said GM was interested in producing the 92 Series V-6 and V-8 diesel engines in Mexico for use in large trucks and buses. Asked about the report, GM spokesman Gerry Holmes said GM was interested in doing business in Mexico but had "been talking with the Mexican government for some time."

Socof, Gulf to Acquire Coal Properties

NEW YORK — Acquisition society among oil companies quickened Monday with separate announcements by Standard Oil of California and Gulf Oil of deals in major coal properties.

1988, Mr. Hamilton said, that the plant now will probably be located on the property it owns with Conoco.

Japan Acts to Boost Economy

TOKYO — Japan Tuesday announced a broad plan to boost its sagging but still powerful economy, including a one-point cut in the discount rate, more public works spending, aid for industries and a drive to export more industrial plant.

The measures contrast sharply with official thinking in the United States and Britain, which goes against public spending and government interference in the economy.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry Tuesday reported a February surplus in the balance of payments of \$660 million after a revised January deficit of \$48 million, compared with an \$840-million deficit in February last year.

It was also reported that February's current account deficit narrowed sharply to \$60 million from a revised January deficit of \$2.88 billion. The visible trade balance in February had a \$1.48-billion surplus after a revised January deficit of \$1.47 billion.

The cut in the discount rate, which followed signs that Japan's economic slowdown was becoming serious, is expected to lower the prime rate for loans to businesses to 6.75 percent and interest on housing loans to 8.22 percent.

The cut was the third since the discount rate was raised in March last year to a record-equaling 9 percent. The tight-money policy has helped to curb the inflation rate to about 8 percent, lower than in most other industrial nations.

The minister of international trade and industry, Rokuake Tanaka, told a press conference that under the measures adopted Japan would, if necessary, use mixed export credits to match competitive terms offered by other countries.

This is a mixture of ordinary bank loans to companies and credit given on government-subsidized terms to potential buyers of Japanese exports. Such export aid has provoked protests among competing countries in the past.

The Cabinet announcement did not elaborate on plans to boost industrial plant exports, but informed sources said they would probably involve cement, steel, gas and petrochemical factory sales to the Middle East, Eastern Europe, China and Southeast Asia.

The export insurance system will be expanded through the promotion of joint insurance with foreign governments and other means.

Other measures include using 70 percent of the fiscal 1981 public works budget in the first six months of the year that starts in April. Compared with the same period last year, this is expected to add \$11.7 billion worth of government spending to domestic economic activity through the fall.

After that, the government hopes private consumption and investment will pick up.

The Cabinet said there would be aid for small and medium-size businesses. Nearly 18,000 companies were forced into bankruptcy last year, mainly because of higher interest rates and slowed consumer spending.

Boosts are planned in capital spending and housing construction.

Discount Rate Lowered

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2 Top Banks NYSE Prices Tumble In U.K. in Merger Pact

LONDON — Two of the best-known names in British banking, Standard Chartered Bank and Royal Bank of Scotland, Tuesday announced an agreement to merge.

Uoil now Standard Chartered has done most of its business overseas. It had only 20 branches in Britain, all geared to financing foreign trade.

The merger, seen as Britain's biggest banking shake-up since the 1960s, will give Standard access to retail banking in the home market.

Royal Bank has 600 branches in Scotland, where it dominates more than half the market, plus ownership of Williams & Glyn's Bank, with 320 branches in England.

Standard is offering one of its shares plus 50 pence in cash for every five Royal Bank shares. On the basis of Monday's stock prices, the transaction has a value of £334 million.

The two banks are valued together at more than £800 million. Because of high interest rates, British retail banking has been highly profitable in recent years, prompting the government to impose a windfall tax on banks in last week's budget.

Though Williams & Glyn's has only a 3 percent share of the retail banking market, it is thought to be ideally suited to lead a drive against the "big four" check-clearance that dominate Britain's town banking — Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster.

Its network overseas ranges from Southeast Asia to the Middle East and Africa and more recently to the United States where three years ago it acquired the U.S. bank Union Bancorp. in a deal worth £165 million.

The share listings of both banks were restored Tuesday after being suspended Monday. Royal Bank soared to 138 pence with its suspension 96 pence though Standard Chartered slumped to 644 pence from 697 pence.

Meanwhile, Lloyds Bank said it plans to make an offer for all the shares of Lloyds & Scottish, a finance and leasing company in which both Lloyds Bank and Royal Bank of Scotland already hold substantial stakes.

Lloyds Bank said it would bid 200 pence for each ordinary share, adding that full acceptance would involve the payment of about £145 million.

NEW YORK — Prices dropped sharply in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday as investors took profits after Monday's gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.26 to 992.53 points after sprinting 17 points Monday to finish just over 1,000. Analysts said the 1,000 level remains a formidable barrier.

They said institutions and other investors began selling almost from the opening and exhausted demand about mid-afternoon. Most of the selling was concentrated in the blue chip stocks. In the broader market, advances actually declined by a narrow margin as volume swelled to 66.7 million shares from 49.9 million Monday.

Among the blue-chip losers were General Electric, off 1/4 to 67 1/2; Du Pont, off 1/4 to 50 1/2; Eastman Kodak, off 1/4 to 80 1/2; and Minnesota Mining, off 1 to 61 1/4.

Some support came in the morning on cues in the prime rate to 17 1/2 pct by more major banks, including Citibank and Morgan Guaranty Trust, and a drop in the broker loan rate to 16 percent by several big banks.

Signs of further slowing in the economy provided by economic indicators rallied the bond market by encouraging hopes that inflation may ease. Analysts said the economic news suggest an easing of price and interest rate pressures and should be bullish for stocks in the long term.

The government said February housing starts plunged 24.6 percent from January and housing permits dropped 6.9 percent. Also, industrial production fell 0.5 percent in February after six consecutive monthly advances. But retail sales rose a revised 1.1 percent in February and personal income was up 0.7 percent.

The Federal Reserve reported late Monday a sharp drop in the average yield of Treasury bills to their lowest point in about five months, another reflection of generally sagging interest rates. Yields for three-month Treasury bill averaged 12.758 percent, down more than a percentage point from the previous week. Six-month bills had an average discount of 12.096 percent.

The price of gold rallied sharply in afternoon trading in New York as late short-covering on the Comex futures market apparently

triggered commission house stop-loss orders, dealers said.

Dealers said gold was boosted by the easing interest rates and a weak dollar. Gains in other commodities, particularly grains, and technical strength in silver also aided the metal. Bullion dealers quoted \$506-508 an ounce, up about \$12.50 on Monday's close.

Sobio stock won support. The company has called off the purchase of coal reserves from U.S. Steel that the steel company valued at \$750 million. U.S. Steel stock was lower.

Bache Group Inc., a leading brokerage, announced the purchase for stock of Jackson Precious Metals, a private smelter in Jackson, Ohio. It was Bache's second acquisition in a week.

A Bache spokesman, anticipating conjecture that the brokerage was seeking to buy small companies with stock to dilute the 22.6 percent of Bache stock held by the Belzberg family of Canada, said: "These acquisitions are part of our overall plans for diversification and expansion. There are no other motives involved."

Consumers, Foreign Firms Facing Austerity in China

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service

PEKING — With inflation rising at a rapid rate and with an unprecedented budget deficit, China is retrenching economically in every direction.

Consumers are being told they will find fewer goods on the shelves, and major projects involving foreign companies are being cut back sharply, leading a number of the companies to pull up stakes and leave Peking.

In a front-page article Monday, the party newspaper called on consumers to make "some necessary sacrifices" while the party tries to control inflation and wipe out last year's deficit of \$7.4 billion.

The People's Daily warned that the economic readjustment policy will close down factories and increase unemployment. Unofficial estimates already put jobless at 20 million, in an urban labor force of 120 million.

Optimism Reversed Bechtel International Services, V.M.W. Kellogg and Caterpillar Far East are among U.S. firms that plan cutbacks here. This reflux is a blow to Peking, which still professes to count on foreign investment and know-how to help modernize the economy.

Bechtel, an engineering and construction concern, entered China in late 1978 amid business optimism encouraged by the grandiose plans of Chinese officials who were calling for 120 large industrial projects by 1985.

Now still without a major contract, Bechtel plans to leave its two-story Peking office and cut its staff from four full-time employees to one, reliable business sources say. The lone staffer will work in a smaller office joined by a traveling Bechtel representative for about 10 days a month.

For foreign firms, the present business prospects make the cost of running a Peking office hard to justify. Bechtel's office is said to cost \$650 a day.

The once busy pace of the foreign business community began slowing markedly in December after the government, unable to find a remedy for a deficit that reached \$7.4 billion, canceled or indefinitely postponed more than \$1.5 billion in large capital projects.

Consumers, Foreign Firms Facing Austerity in China

The business mood turned even gloomier three weeks ago when Chinese planners announced a 40-percent cut in the capital construction budget for 1980 — from \$55 billion to \$30 billion.

The December cuts hurt Japanese firms the most, but U.S. companies involved in large-scale mining and petrochemical projects were stunned last month when Peking canceled or indefinitely put off their projects.

Openly worried about a loss of credibility, China has accepted blame for the project cancellations and has promised to compensate companies for any losses. At the same time, Peking has asked the firms for patience, promising better results when its economic troubles are remedied.

More Food Monday's article giving the bad news for consumers not only explained for the first time the impact of China's new austerity program, but was the first official backpedaling from the 1979 policy of increasing productivity incentives to workers and peasants.

In the last two years Peking has increased the disposable income of the average urban family by granting wage increases and bonuses to factory and office workers. In the

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

AT&T Planning 'Teleconference' Net for 41 Cities

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph applied to the Federal Communications Commission Monday for permission to set up a television-conference service linking 41 cities.

The service network, when completed in three years, would allow persons meeting in different cities to see and hear each other and transmit charts and documents.

If the commission approves, AT&T plans to begin the "teleconferencing" service in December, initially between Washington and New York. Nine more cities would be hooked up in 1982 and another 30 by the end of 1983. The company hopes the service will move it to the front of what is seen as a growing market.

A four-year AT&T trial program will end June 10. "Teleconferencing is just emerging and it's going to be big," an executive said.

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Rate. Includes entries for British, Canadian, Swiss, etc.

Source: Reuters. (1) All amounts needed to buy one pound. (2) Units of 100. (3) Units of 1,000.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS U.S.\$ 50 million BOND LOAN 1975/1981 at floating rate



Advertisement for Audemars Piguet watches. Includes text: "Sometimes", he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest". "Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter." "And watches you wind up by hand?" I asked ironically. With great reverence, he lifted a small, green case from its polished mahogany cabinet and placed it in front of me. "Yes. As long as they're made by AUDEMARS PIGUET." "The incredibly thin pocket watch had a classic dial with Roman numerals. All three watches were in a combination of 18 ct yellow and white gold." Audemars Piguet. Athens: Athinotakis. Geneva: Collet-Gubelin-Les Ambassadeurs-Kunz & Cie - Le Portique. London: Asprey-Chalmet-Garrard-Graff-Madrid: Gregory. Paris: Aldebert-Clerc-Fred-Hermes-Perrin-Rome: Sedetti-Rossi-De Dominicis. Vienna: Haban-Kochert-Zurich: Barth-Gubelin-Les Ambassadeurs-Meister.

European Gold Markets

Table with columns for location (London, Zurich, Paris, Amsterdam) and price (per ounce) for various gold products.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table showing gold options prices for different maturities and strike prices.

Valeurs White Weld S.A. 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland. Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 32.95

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1980 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 23rd March 1981 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisdijk 12, Amsterdam, div. op. n. 31 of the CDRs Ingersoll-Rand Company, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.39 net div. per record-date 2-13-1981; gross 5.85 plus after deduction of 15% USA-tax \$-6.63 Dfls. 1.49 per CDR.

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Amsterdam, 11th March 1981.

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Foreign Trading in U.S. Stock Surges

By Kenneth B. Noble New York Times Service NEW YORK — Foreign buying and selling of U.S. stocks increased sharply last year, according to an analysis by the Securities Industry Association, a Wall Street trade group. Its figures show that trading in U.S. stocks by investors abroad was up 72 percent to \$75 billion, surpassing the 1979 record high of \$43.7 billion.

Swiss interest can be difficult to assess, said J. Arthur Urcioli, president of Merrill Lynch International. "There's a tremendous amount of management of funds for other investors in those countries, so that a good deal, for instance, of what is seen as Swiss investment probably has Latin American, Asian or Middle Eastern origins." A turnaround was also made by

West German investors, who, after making substantial net sales in 1979, had substantial net purchases in 1980 of \$185 million. Commenting on the rise in activity from Britain, Mr. Urcioli said that, in part, the surge came because a year or so ago exchange controls were lifted, and for the first time in many years British pension funds and insurance companies could invest in dollar equities without paying substantial penalties in the dollar premium market. Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were the only net sellers in Europe in 1980.

Congressman Forecasts Quotas on Japanese Cars

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — If President Reagan decides not to ask Japan to restrain auto exports to the United States, Congress would mandate trade quotas "just as soon as we get the budget out of the way," the chairman of the House Budget Committee, Rep. James R. Jones, said Monday.

The Oklahoma Democrat predicted in an interview that there would be congressional action by late summer if Mr. Reagan accepts the advice of those in his Cabinet who oppose trade restraints. The Cabinet, still divided on the issue, was to meet again Tuesday to try for a consensus. A compromise said to be under study by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan would provide large tax breaks as a substitute for trade controls.

Lobbyists for and against restraints have stepped up their campaigns. The president of the United Auto Workers, Douglas A. Fraser, called Sunday for a Washington demonstration by auto-workers and a possible strike if the administration fails to choose trade restraints. "I call on President Reagan to carry out the campaign promises he made in Michigan," Mr. Fraser said. Mr. Reagan told auto-workers in Detroit that Washington should obtain a decline in imports of Japanese cars.

China Warns Of Austerity

(Continued from Page 11) WASHINGTON — The government raised the price paid for agricultural goods on state farms. With better prices, peasants have produced more food for the cities. There is almost unlimited supply today of previously rationed goods such as meat and sugar. At the same time, department stores in big cities have suddenly been stocked with Western-style clothing, calculators, tape recorders and refrigerators. The consumer boom has begun to alter the urban scene: Among the throngs of cyclists clad in blue Mao suits in Peking and Shanghai these days are a few Chinese in turtlenecks riding Japanese-made motorbikes.

The new consumer goods fascinate the Chinese, who form large crowds to inspect them, but most items are priced too high for the average worker, who earns \$40 a month. Moreover, inflation has diminished spending power despite wage increases and bonuses. Peking has estimated inflation at about 6 percent, but foreign analysts put it at 12 percent. Some food prices have risen 20 percent in a year. The People's Daily cited inflation and the budget deficit as "potentially explosive dangers." Rejuvenating the economy is consistent with the long-term interest of all Chinese, the article said, but the new austerity will have some short-run costs — the loss of jobs and the end of agricultural price rises.

V.M.W. Kellogg, an engineering and construction firm that has received eight multimillion-dollar contracts in China since 1973, will withdraw its Peking representative next month, leaving an office run by Chinese employees. Caterpillar Far East Ltd., has removed its full-time representative. British Petroleum plans to cut down its 15-person staff in Shanghai to one representative.

Oil Below Chinese Gulf

United Press International TOKYO — The Japan-China Oil Development Corp. of Tokyo has tapped a promising oil field in China's Bobai Gulf, industry sources said Tuesday. French and U.S. companies are also exploring in the gulf. We are an extremely successful financial institution willing to accept substantial deposits. We can also issue bank guarantees, letters of credit, and make loans against any unpledged funds deposited with our institution.

For more information, call Dr. Tom Wade Tel. (U.S.A.) 213-202-1124.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, and Profit. Includes entries for Britain (Brooke Bond Liebig, IMI Ltd.) and Japan (Sony).

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 17

Table showing NYSE closing prices for various stocks on March 17, 1981. Includes columns for stock name, price, and change.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, March 16, 1981

Table showing Toronto stock closing prices for March 16, 1981. Includes columns for stock name, price, and change.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, March 17, 1981

Table showing selected over-the-counter closing prices for various stocks on March 17, 1981.

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, March 16, 1981

Table showing Montreal stock closing prices for March 16, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian indexes for March 17, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing Tokyo exchange rates for March 17, 1981.

European Stock Markets

Table showing European stock market closing prices for March 17, 1981.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market closing prices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market closing prices.

London

Table showing London stock market closing prices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market closing prices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market closing prices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market closing prices.

Floating Rate Notes

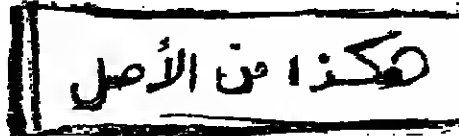
Table showing floating rate notes closing prices for March 17, 1981.

Banks

Table showing bank closing prices for March 17, 1981.

Non Banks

Table showing non-bank closing prices for March 17, 1981.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for March 17, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, Commodity Indexes, London Metals Market, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poors, International Monetary Market, NYSE Index, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., American Most Actives, AMEX Index, and Paris Commodities.

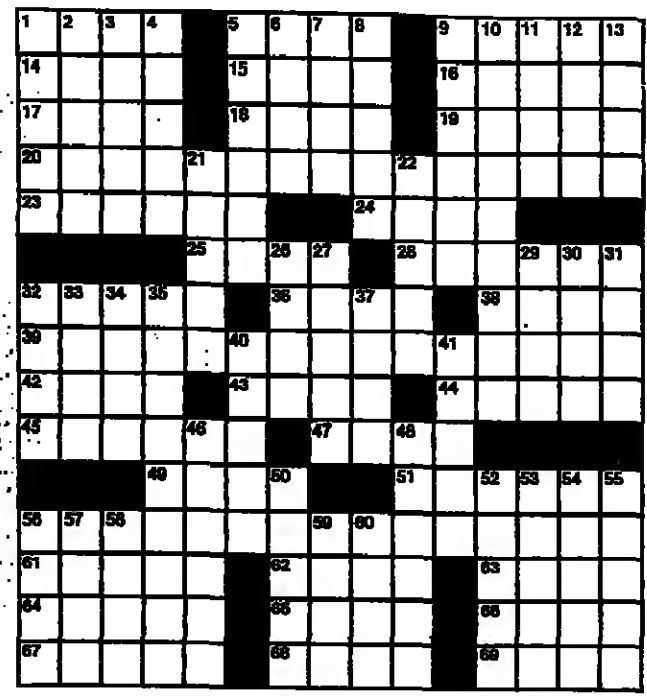
ESORTS & GUIDES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Page 15). Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, CAPRICE, REGENCY - USA, and ZURICH.

PAGE 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

For advertising information contact the TRIB's office in your country. HEAD OFFICE: Paris, Max Ferrero, Tel: 747.12.65.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Gaff
5 Bark's counterpart
9 Animals lacking limbs or feet
14 Lose interest
15 -mater
16 Leslie from Boulogne
17 One of the grads
18 Image venerated in Eastern Christianity
19 -de menthe
23 Part of a turbine
24 Operatic princess
25 Hotbed
28 Sex
32 Ovid's other women
38 Composer
39 Porter
39 Prevails against
42 Rara
43 Style of furniture
44 In - (agitated)
45 Stair parts
47 Imitate Elmer Fudd
48 "Poopy!"
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53 B'way musical: 1941
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62 Libretto
63 "Three acres and a -" land-reform slogan in 1885
64 Gumption
68 French equivalent of esse
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67 Substance added to paint and varnish
68 Leo's larval
69 Sheppard-Turpin gun
DOWN
1 Mizar and Regulus
2 Sitcom precursor
3 Island north of Venezuela
4 Pardon
5 Large European marine fish
6 Original site of U. of Nevada
7 Novel title meaning "a rover"
8 Harpichordist Landowska
9 Attain an honor
10 Idioms
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12 Major -
13 Freshly
21 Composition for nine
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27 Shylock's friend
28 Hecht's "Erik -"
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32 Seaweed derivative
33 Jacob's third son
34 Gleason's "How sweet -!"
35 Bold and confident
37 Prefix with circle
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41 Diminish gradually
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50 - as a judge
52 Whoopers
53 Implied but unsaid
54 Detritus
55 Newscaster-author
56 Severinsen's group
57 Piece of crockery
58 Ganges garb
59 Young animal
60 Tribunals

Solutions to Previous Puzzle



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WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and Forecast for various cities including ALGAYRE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BURENO AIRE, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPTENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HONG KONG, HONOLULU, ISTANBUL, JAKARATA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LA PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, SAO PAULO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAHITI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, TUNIS, VENICE, WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

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